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mit to this humiliating deprivation of your Elective Franchise, or think my colleague and myself were not constitutionally elected in November, I do not ask their votes.
I reiterate, then, let every one that believes that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson were constitutionally elected to the 25th Congress in July last, sustain them now. But if they, on the contrary, believe that in November last we were constitutionally elected the representatives of the state—the whole state and not of a party, they cannot now consistently refrain from maintaining and defending that right. If the people once elect an officer, all party considerations are at once lost sight of, and it becomes the duty of every citizen to acknowledge and sustain him as such. It matters not whether that officer be an Administration man, Whig, National Bank, State Bank, or Sub-Treasury advocate, all are alike bound to maintain his privileges. Though our State Governor may be hostile to our political views, yet should some foreign power attempt to wrest from him those rights which pertain to his office, how soon would all parties rally to his rescue. I did not vote for him, but it is sufficient for me to know that the popular voice has made him our Governor.
In this contest I have no personal interests more than any other citizen. Did I not believe that the people themselves would sustain me in the high and arduous contest for their rights and privileges, in which a sense of duty to them and their honor alone prompts me to continue, I would at once have resigned; for so far hitherto as I have trodden the political path, I assure you experience has left me no further longings for continuance therein. My green ambition is fully satisfied; a political life has no allurements for me.
The House of Representatives would try to make Mississippi submit to have her constitutional election annulled and a new election take place. Mississippi will answer that foul mandate by sustaining her constitutional election. Both those who would have been and those who were and now are her representatives are sent back to her. The House deprives her of her rights, and by a new election wishes her to subscribe to the ignominy. It reminds me of a certain tyrant who would not kill his victim, but tortured him into desperation and made him commit suicide. Congress would not destroy the rights of Mississippi, but wishes to compel her to commit suicide on her honor by destroying them herself.
I have seen in the newspapers a letter from Mr. Gholson declining this canvass and also the nomination of General Davis of Marshall county, in his stead. General Davis, I suppose, has been put up, under the idea that the people will disregard both previous elections; but if it goes to Congress and he finds that 223 members are already pledged to support one or the other of the previous elections and that only 5 or 6 members remain unconvinced he will look rather awkward. Mr. Gholson did not resign till after the writ of election was issued and even if he had no new candidate could get the vote of the House of Representatives which is pledged 40 to 1 to support one of the previous elections.
I most positively deny the power of the House of Representatives to order a new election. Nor can that house set aside a former election (such as that in November) which Mississippi has, by the voice of her people and the proper credentials, declared to be constitutional. The house has the power to decide upon the qualifications, election and returns of its members—that is to say, it has a right to examine their credentials and satisfy itself that they are duly elected. The power of judging extends only to this point, whether the claiming member be 21 years of age, and has resided one year in the State. This is the extent. Whether I possess these important requisites, I take it for granted that there will be no question. But grant the farther power they now assume, and where would be our republic. Our constitutional term is two years, but suppose that after we send representatives there, the house should pass a resolution that they are elected for ten years—we continue on the faith of our State constitution to re-elect at the expiration of the term—but, no! each election is disregarded as it comes round, because the House of Representatives, by a resolution, has already supplied us, and its resolution remains unrecinded. The house may possibly

see fit to pronounce its vote erroneous, and admit that it was wrong; but still the answer comes, you had no right to hold a constitutional election, so long as the decision of the house was unrecinded. What matters it that during all this time, your representation has been a mockery, and your interests trifled with. 'Tis nothing, for the vote of error had not been recinded.
I will give you my own opinion why your Constitutional rights have been so basely trampled on. If you had sent in November, as Representatives to Congress, two good "Democrats" as they are called, not the slightest breath from that house would have impeded their admission, but you were guilty of selecting men of your own choice without consulting the presiding powers at the Capitol, and on that account are defrauded of the treasure of all others most dear to an American citizen.
Believe me, the great fundamental principles of our Constitution are fast passing away. That Constitution is like the splendid edifices of some noble city which looks as if it would bid defiance to the ravages of time, but there are catacombs beneath it which are gradually undermining its strength and will soon engulf it in their caverns. Do we not every day see men lured away from some great principle to support a little party vote? Will you submit to have your Representation played shuttlecock with and bow to the errors of that great monarch—the House of Representatives. Is not our State Constitution in this respect as good as the acts of that House?
Here let me relate an anecdote that occurred the other day. I happened to be conversing with a gentleman of party distinction, on the subject of the present situation of our State. In the course of the conversation he remarked, seriously, that this constitutional right was the greatest question on earth—that he believed Mississippi had the right to choose the time, place and manner of holding her elections, but that Congress had the right to alter them!
Suppose a State such as Tennessee sends 13 Representatives and the House passed a Resolution sending back all but two; what would that State say? Would it not consider itself the victim of a fraud, and would not the House be guilty of a palpable violation of principle and justice? Would it not be exceeding its powers. How much more then is it not transcending its powers, when by an arbitrary edict it deprives a sovereign State, not merely of a part, but of her whole delegation.
The great principles of our Constitution appear to us exalted beyond all contingencies—all innovations; but in this we do not repose on a wholesome security. The first instance in which we are called upon to assert the inviolability of these principles will prove to us the extent of secret plotting which has been working their decay. We will find ourselves in the situation of a well trained band of soldiers who suppose themselves beyond the reach of danger, but attacked by midnight marauders are thrown into such confusion that they lose the benefit of their discipline.
When I look into futurity to contemplate on the rising and rapidly developing glories of Mississippi, and behold the proud destiny before her, she seems like a rich bride reclining on the arms of the great father of waters, and among her sister States most beautiful and luxuriant of them all. She is like the morning star when it first shoots forth from the firmament with bright and refulgent rays heralding in the opening morn. She is like the maiden earth when it first sprung from its Maker's hands, and was bestowed by the Deity upon Father Adam—no spot—no stain to mar its beauty.
But her honor is at stake. If a young man commit some dishonorable action and tarnish his fair fame, no future years of amendment, however honorably spent, can efface the stain. As time rolls onward, it may become dimmer and dimmer; but the finger of envy or the tongue of scandal will never permit it to be lost in oblivion. This State is now in the position of the young man. Let her look calmly on, and see her dearest rights torn from her, and without a murmur or a blow struck for her deliverance—let her slavishly submit to her oppressor's mandate, and an indelible stain will remain upon her to the latest generations. Let not party spirit recklessly affix this stigma upon her escutcheon,

but let us all in the united and invincible strength of freemen rally to the support of the constitution.
I deprecate all excitement not belonging to the true question before the people. That question involves your high constitutional privileges; to violate which or to avoid the true issue I would not be craven enough to accept a single vote. But I regret to see that one of the late members has not the same views. He asks re-election upon grounds into which I will not examine, he not being here. Having given up all other subjects he has taken up abolition, and seems to wish this great constitutional question decided as abolition or no abolition. It is true he does not charge upon me or any other individual abolition doctrines, but what is the fair inference to be drawn from this parade of his anti-abolition principles, in a question where there is not the shadow of an excuse for introducing it? I deprecate with the utmost regret this attempt to throw fire-brands around us. If the local elections of the south are to go on such grounds, then farewell to those bright prospects and feelings of amity which we have enjoyed. After battling day by day and year by year to muzzle the north, shall we now turn round and commingle its agitation among our own politics? Look at the great battles that have been fought in congress on this subject, when the south nobly took her stand and in a voice of thunder demanded their cessation. Then it was contended that the north had no right to agitate the subject—it was not subject to agitation at all.
That gentlemen leaves it to be supposed that I am not as much opposed to abolition as he is. I know that I would not have taken so fair a start as he did, and gone so far back. Had I been in congress, I would not have voted for Pinckney's resolutions. Congress had no right to receive those petitions; they ought to have been caught at the threshold and hurled from the doors. There is a bird (I think it is the lap-wing) which, when its young are in danger, flies away in an opposite direction to them, hovering as on broken wing, near the ground, to lure the intruder into a false pursuit. So with Mr. Claiborne, who loves his friends so well that he is willing to divert public attention from the true point at issue, and fix it on the disorganizing topic of abolition—a subject which, for the honor and safety of our country, I hope, never will become a bone of contention among us. It has been discussed enough in other states; let us not agitate it; for when abolition comes to array one half of the south against the other, and the angry passions of friend are aroused against friend, then we shall soon see the purple current flow. The introduction of these principles every man would oppose at the risk of his life—but I will not go into the discussion, because I do not think it a proper subject.
In drawing to a close, I repeat that, if the people believe that their rights have not been violated and do not wish them vindicated, I will retire.
And now, in conclusion, I thank the fair portion of my hearers for the attention they have paid to the discussion of the great principles which have been brought forward in this address. And perhaps it may not be uninteresting to them to leave for a time the flowery paths of life, and listen to the investigation of subjects in which I consider them as deeply interested as the other portion of society. On the support of the high constitutional principles so dearly prized by every lover of our civil institutions, their happiness, their interests, their all depends. In such a cause, when any of our constitutional privileges, for which our fathers fought and bled, were endangered, would they not encourage their sweethearts, their brothers, their husbands, their sons, to buckle on their armor and fight in their defence? Yes, I appeal to them, and am confident, that they would rather see their nearest and most endeared relatives engaged in all the dangers and hazards of war, than that through their inertness and want of the spirit of patriotism, they should shrink from a fearless and manly support of the constitution.
Natchez Courier.

If Mr. Van Buren intends to appoint any sub-treasurers in Mississippi, we advise him to appoint Besancon, the editor of the Natchez Free Trader. If B. were to run away, he might easily be described so that every body would readily identify him. He would be known at once from the welts upon his back.—Louisville Journal.

From the Louisville Journal.
CONDITION OF THE U. S. FINANCE.
The expositions that have recently been made of the condition of the Treasury of this great Republic, are truly startling. That condition is an anomaly in National history.—That a country, with resources far more extensive than those of any other country on the face of the whole globe, and with a revenue which but recently was so abundant that the Government knew not what to do with it, should, in a season of profound peace and when all the nations around are vying with each other in the swift race of prosperity and affluence, be reduced to sudden bankruptcy and obliged to resort to the creation of a public debt as the only means of keeping its vital functions in motion, is indeed a phenomenon well calculated to excite the astonishment and indignation of every patriot at home and the loud derision of all the rest of the world. It is an anomaly, for which the annals of human Government, so far as our knowledge extends, furnish no parallel.
It has been clearly shown and is acknowledged on all hands at Washington, that the Treasury will be deficient, the current year, to the amount of fifteen and probably twenty millions of dollars. The organs of the administration in both Houses of Congress admit, that, in little more than one month, the whole amount of Treasury notes, now authorized, will be exhausted, and that the operations of the Government will thus come to a final stop unless some means can be forthwith devised for replenishing the exhausted Treasury of the nation.—Such is the startling condition of the country, and we see not the faintest reason to hope that it will improve hereafter. On the contrary, things are daily growing worse and there is every probability that they will continue to grow worse till worse shall be no longer possible. The administration, to divert the attention of the people from the true and known causes of the infinite array of evils that have covered the land, is waging a ruthless warfare against all the sources of wealth, against the very fountains of revenue, and of course at every onward step, if the present policy be not abandoned, the country will sink to a still lower depth in the gulf of ruin.
Even the experimenters themselves, although too obstinate to acknowledge the folly and the madness of their measures, are appalled at the prospect before them. They know not what to do. They shrink back from the contemplation of the midnight gloom of the future. Some of them propose, that the Government resort to another emission of Treasury notes. The present notes, purporting to bear interest and to be redeemable in one year, are at a greater discount than bank paper; they are below the par of irredeemable bank notes in the great commercial marts of the country; they tend to increase instead of diminish the seemingly incurable derangement of the currency; and yet the miserable empirics at Washington, in defiance of all the teachings of experience, propose to open once more the huge flood-gates of the Government and let forth a second deluge of this spurious trash. All their thoughts are employed not to devise the means of relieving the country from its wretched situation and building up its prosperity upon a firm and permanent foundation, but to discover the necessary shifts and expedients for keeping its crazy and half-broken wheels in motion from one month's end to another.
Some recommend, that the Government sustain itself, if possible, by having recourse to a direct loan.—Twenty-three years ago, Congress authorized a loan for a sum not exceeding \$13,452,800, and this amount was then obtained from the State Banks. But is an application to be made to State Banks now? Are these institutions, in their present crippled and most precarious condition, to be relied on for supplying to the administration the sinews of strength? Must the Government depend, for the prolongation of its existence, upon pecuniary favors from institutions, which it is crushing in the dust, and which all its ten thousand hirelings are daily denouncing as fraudulent, corrupt, and rotten? And, even upon the supposition that a loan can be negotiated without difficulty, will the people of the United States, after having seen their country, by long years of wise and prudent legislation, relieved from one national debt, consent to the immediate creation of another, in a time

of unbroken peace, for no other purpose under heaven than to uphold an infamous set of reckless rulers in an interminable round of foolish experiments that have already become the scorn and the by-word of all the civilized nations of Europe?
It is time for the people of this country, paved as it is with the thousand wrecks of its former prosperity and glory, to act for themselves. We rejoice to say, that they are acting for themselves. Wherever they can bring their strength to bear in the elections, they are achieving prodigies and making the administration tremble like a detected culprit. Let them have but one more chance to elect members of Congress, and they will give to that body a new soul. The lawless course of the administration will be rebuked; its mad experiments will be put down and the old order of things restored; and banks, Government and people, will be raised from the ruin in which all are now whelmed alike, and every thing will again be as in the days when experience and common sense were the guides of our national councils.
A SISTER'S PRAYER.
Father, we have played
In infancy together;
Hand in hand we've strayed
In life's glad spring weather,
To thy altar, and have knelt
Where many have thy goodness felt.
She is sleeping now—
Let thy angels bless her;
Calm that aching brow,
Let the winds caress her—
That the breath of Heaven may come,
To bless and cheer her quiet home.
Hear a sister's voice,
To thy throne appealing;
Oh! bid us rejoice,
All her sorrows healing!
Spare her yet a little while,
With us to pray, weep, love, and smile.
TO THE PRESS.
Gormandizer, always needing,
Hungry grown by constant feeding,
Down thy ravenous maw
Flow births and murders, marriages,
Wit of foppings, lore of sages,
Physic, love and law.
In vain my quill essays to cram thee,
Thou'lt swallow trash enough to'd—n'three
And then gaze for more;
Now while my puzzled brow is reeking,
Here comes thy roaring devil seeking
What he may devour.
Capture of four hundred Indians.—
An officer of the army who arrived at St. Augustine, Feb. 23d, from the interior, brought intelligence of the capture of about 400 Indian warriors, in two bodies, about 16 miles from Fort Bassingers, in a north-easterly direction, by Gen. Jesup. It is said the first party were captured by the army, and they acted as guides which led to the capture of the second. After their capture they requested permission to go and bring in their families, which Gen. Jesup refused, but suffered a few only to go out for that purpose.
The report came from Tampa, and was confirmed by express from Fort Mellon at Picolata.
France and Mexico.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 20th ult. received at N. Orleans, state that a French squadron consisting of fourteen vessels was daily expected at that port from the West Indies to enforce the claims of the French Government upon that republic, and arrangements were being made to give them a warm reception, in the event of a commencement of hostilities.
Letters from Mexico to the 16th ult. announce that Gen. Urrea, who commanded in Sonora, had taken possession of Durango, had declared for confederation, and despatched messengers to Texas, for the purpose of inducing the Texans, (who, it is said, confide implicitly in him) to advance to Durango, and to unite with him for the establishment of the federal government in Mexico. Various similar demonstrations of public feeling had taken place in other parts of Mexico, and an immediate change in the organization of the country was anticipated.
DEATH OF ANOTHER MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Hon. T. J. Carter one of the representatives from Maine is dead. The melancholy event was announced to the House and the Senate on the 15th inst.
Happiness.—Our life, it is true, has its bright and its dark hours, yet none are wholly obscured, for when the sun of happiness is set, the reflected moonlight of hope and memory is still around us.
FLOWERS.—How much of the poetry of life springs from flowers! How delicate pleasure it is to twine the orange-blossom or japonica for the bride—to arrange a bouquet for the invalid—to throw simple flowers into the lap of childhood—and to pull rose-buds for the girl of all of whom they are the emblem.